

NASHVILLE UNION.

Washington Correspondence.

Washington, May 2, 1862.

Mr. Editor: I have just received No. 15 of the Union. I have read all the previous numbers. To say I am gratified, does not express the sentiment. I am entirely delighted with its tone. Its editorials have the genuine patriotic ring. No wishy-washy conciliatory trash. We have had enough of conciliation. It was an attempt at conciliation that ruined Tennessee unionism last spring. The politicians of the Legislature passed conciliatory resolutions to conciliate secession and thereby compromised the Union men of the State. The Union Committee in February, published a wishy-washy address to the people of Tennessee to gratify some politicians who wished to conciliate the Secessionists, and get their votes as Union voters. Andrew B. Brown and Neil S. Brown were on the Committee. They were also candidates for the Convention. Russell Houston wrote the Address, truly an able document, but he had to change it to suit the politicians, and thereby changed its real character—enunciated it. As originally reported, it would have committed the people of Tennessee to Unionism, but as it was, it only made men nominally Union—telegraph Unionists, who were telegraphed into Secession after the firing on Fort Sumter. There were members on that Committee who foresaw the consequences and asked that the original Address, (whose names can be given) be published, but politicians paraded and went into Secession. It is to be hoped the people will in future control the destinies of Tennessee. We have been cured enough by politicians. I hear occasionally that conciliation is talked of in Tennessee now, (by politicians of course.) All attempts of the kind will be regarded by Secessionists as weak and cowardly. Let no such word ever be heard in Tennessee as conciliation when applied to the people's rebels. They must know and feel that there is a Government of the United States as well as the Union, and that the people are safe to be a Rebel than a Unionist under this conciliatory policy. A Rebel knows his person and property will be protected by the Government, even though he be a Rebel. But a Unionist, he is only protected by the Government, while should that Government withdraw for any reason, his life and property are both in danger. What then does conciliation do? Why my dear sir, it makes Secessionists out of Unionists, and keeps Secessionists firm to their old faith, because they are ruled as Secessionists than Unionists. The people I know demand that Secession and Rebellion should be treated as a crime, and so will politicians, if the people in primary meetings will so declare. Why, Sir, under this conciliatory policy I will expect to see every office in the State filled with prominent Secessionists. Secession Judges, Attorneys-General, Sheriffs, &c. Secession being no crime under conciliation, members of Congress of that stamp will be elected.

The City Council of Nashville have moved in the right direction. No conciliation there—no politicians in that resolution, but genuine patriots. Gov. Johnson hit the nail on the head to those appointments. I hope the Flag floats over your office as well as the city property. The people of Tennessee never were disloyal, but they have been terribly cursed by their politicians. I wish you great success in your patriotic enterprise. Rely upon the people and you are safe. A free press is what we need. Perfect freedom from the influence of clique and aspirants will give the people the power in future to keep down traitors. Hereafter the press has been too much under the influence of cliques and political magicians.

Mrs. Brownlow and family and Mrs. Maynard arrived in this city a few days ago. Mrs. B. has gone to Philadelphia where the doctor is at present preparing his book for publication.

The voice of many thousands suffering women, children and men, cry to the Governor for relief. How much longer are they to endure the yoke of tyranny? The anti-slavery has never been so true as it has been. I have lived freely with Brownlow's family. It is beyond the power of any man to give a title of their sufferings.

Affairs at Richmond.

NORFOLK AND RICHMOND MUST BE DEFEATED—JEFF. DAVIS SAYS HE WOULD NEVER SURRENDER.

Correspondence of the Norfolk Day Book.

Richmond, April 27, 1862.

The news from New Orleans, confirming the fall of that city, has been read here with sorrow, but we are not dispirited, and do not doubt our final success.

Norfolk and Richmond must be defended at all hazards, and it is high time your forces should be more than doubled. Your city and the Navy Yard are of equal importance with Richmond. Not only is Norfolk and the Navy Yard of inestimable value to us, but the county of Princess Anne is indispensable in this crisis.

The delegation from South Carolina and Georgia waited on the President before Congress adjourned, and urged him to withdraw the troops from those States, and at all hazards defend Norfolk and Richmond, and I think they are coming. Indeed, you would have thought so, if you had seen, as I did, on Wednesday last, the South Carolina regiment, from Sullivan's Island, 1,000 strong, pass Chester, twelve miles from Richmond, and heard cheer after cheer resound through the forest for "Old Virginia—she must and shall be free!" I conversed with a South Carolina officer on the same trip, who said that Savannah must be surrendered, and Charleston, too, but Richmond never. He said, defend Richmond and Norfolk, cost what it may.

You have noticed in the papers a short account of President Davis's speech, lately made at Rocketts, to the soldiers passing to Yorktown. It was the best short speech I ever heard him make. He said, so far as he was concerned, he would continue this war for twenty years, rather than one inch of Virginia soil should be surrendered. So let us hear no more about surrendering Virginia.

The Flight of the Rebel Congress.

The Richmond Press on the "Sheshellade" of the Members.

From the Richmond Examiner, April 29.

If there be any modern so outrageous Bravo that he cannot admit of flight under any circumstances whatever, I say (but I whisper that softly without intention to give offence to any brave man in the nation), I say, or rather I whisper, that he is an ignorant fellow, and both neither a soldier, nor a Virginian, nor a man of honor, nor a man of sense.

By such reasoning does the immortal Fielding justify the "failing back" of a favorite hero, and in searching a good plea for the dispersion of our Confederates—but not Roman—Senate, we can find none better. They, too, have been brave as lions, aye, as tigers, and, alas! they, too, have run away, "the Lord knows why, to the surprise of their friends and the entertainment of their enemies."

It would be amusing, if it were not sad, to read and hear their protests, that the opinion they ran from "apprehension" was altogether an "outside idea," and that their adjournment was due to the simple fact that Congress adjourned because Congress had "no more business to do," while their record shows that their tariff hung in media, while 149 military commissions lay unopened on the table, and while listening to a message of the President, declaring that he returned unopened a number of bills, the titles of which he had not the leisure to relate, nor the time to inquire.

Want of occupation certainly was not the reason of the scamping adjournment, and if "apprehension" had nothing on earth to do with it, as we are bound in politeness to believe, then the Lord knows why Congress is gone, and the Lord knows when Congress will come back to us.

We hope that all other persons in Richmond who intend to prefer flight to fight, should the city ever be in danger, will do what they do in that way—like Congress—without "apprehension" or panic. If Richmond falls, it will not be a sudden tumble. There is not the least danger that their precious carcasses will be caught under a meshtrap. Abundant time for an adjournment will always be afforded by the operations of such officers as both parties have in the field. No large city, defended by extensive lines and several great armies, ever was or can be surprised. Richmond will always be open on one side, and those who want to get out of it can do so at any time. It is hoped that here, at least, the Confederate armies will not branch off after burning a steamboat or two and a bridge the moment they learn the enemy are in the neighborhood without knowing how many there are, nor whether they are not worse frightened than themselves.

Again, we repeat, the falling of Richmond, if it takes place at all, will be a slow process, and we shall know all about it long before it comes to pass. Let no one, therefore, get out of breath before the race. If the Confederate Government is worth a rush it will defend Richmond to the last, for the leveling of it, though it will give up to ruin many thousands of its citizens, will not be less fatal to the Government itself. Nothing will remain for the heads of that Government but speedy resignation to escape a load of execration and infamy such as would crush the greatest conqueror and despot that has ever ruled the world. They had better seek death on the field that will decide the fate of the capital than attempt to prolong a nomadic resistance at Montgomery.

Though the people of the city and the country would lose terribly by the occupation of Richmond, the members of the Government would suffer more than any other individuals, and if they have a grain of common sense they know it. Hence it may be safely predicted that they will defend this place with all the force they can command. We have no doubt but the arrangements of Mr. Randolph are efficient and our armies are competent to meet the demands of the crisis. Soldiers and officers know the stake and will play for it accordingly. Many a nation has owed its redemption to a decisive victory before the walls of its capital.

From the Richmond Examiner, April 23.

The disposition of Congress to-day cannot be regarded otherwise than as a most untoward event. It is an edifying example to all classes. It is done by the votes of the Senators of those very States which have been loudest in their professions of patriotism and valor. Many of them now think Richmond insecure, talk about the probability of evacuating Virginia ("temporarily") in case of defeat, and wish to be safe on their cotton plantations when that event takes place. They exhibit in this way of thinking a very narrow vision, a most imperfect idea of what is passing here, and are completely in error as to the future that lies close before them.

The fall of Virginia is a thought which should not be admitted into the head of any person of authority in the Confederate States. If the Confederacy loses Virginia, it loses the backbone and right arm of the war. If they indulge the pleasing speculation that the Yankees will be content to make peace with the original Southern Confederacy when they have been appeased with a sacrifice of Virginia, they trust to a delusion, and are caught in a snare by which goings would not be entrapped.

Possession of the Border States is only a means to the end of the Northern hosts. If we were the only South, they would never put forth the gigantic effort they are making. They would be well content to let us go. It is the cotton of the Gulf they want and must have. If they can conquer Virginia the destruction of that strong bulwark will only fill them with hope and confidence; and the decisive battles will be fought a few weeks later on the plantations of the fugitives, with what difference of chances let Richmond say.

The wisest plan of the South is to place all its force on the Peninsula, stand the heat of that great throw of the dice without flinching, and think about flight only when they are sure to have lost it. To leave Richmond at the very moment of the hazard is not the way to encourage the army or help a cause in peril.

Achilles is called by Homer the "fleet-footed Achilles," but we would wager a wagon-load of Confederate bonds that Morgan could give him a hundred yards the start and then beat him a foot-race of a quarter stretch, especially if Gen. Dument was in the vicinity of the starting point.

ARRIVAL OF A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS,

AT

No. 40 Market Street,

(A few doors below the Market Square)

Cheap for Cash.

ALL KINDS OF MONEY TAKEN.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

SALT, in bbls.

SALT, in sacks.

INDIGO.

MADDER.

LOGWOOD.

ALUM.

COPPERAS.

QUININE.

SODA.

SALERATUS.

STARCH.

CANDLES.

TEA.

SOAP.

SNUFF.

STATIONERY.

A LARGE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

Thread and Hoop Skirts,

LADIES' SHOES AND BOOTS,

HARDWARE.

CIGARS.

200 Dozen Cotton Cards,

AND

A Thousand other Articles.

April 20, 1862—G. E. MAYER & CO.

HERE IT IS!

TO THE PATIENT PEOPLE OF NASHVILLE AND VICINITY GREETING: Our boat finally ran the blockade, after several days with the Confederates at the mouth of the Cumberland, and we have opened in our already well known little

[No. 36] New Store, [No. 36]

MARKET STREET,

A VERY LARGE STOCK, COMPRISING, IN PART,

Groceries, Soap,

MADDER.

COPPERAS,

LOGWOOD,

ALUM.

INDIGO,

LILLYWHITE, CAMPHOR, SNUFF,

ALMONDS,

DATES,

SODA,

SALERATUS

FISH.

Mackerel, Kit and White,

Preserved Peaches, Preserved Pineapples,

Preserved Strawberries, Preserved

Cherries, Pineapple Cheese, Prunes.

DRY GOODS, HOOP SKIRTS;

LADIES AND MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES.

Gents' Fine Boots & Gaiters.

COTTON CARDS.

SALT—In Barrels and Bags;

Paper and Writing Material.

SEEDS.

CLOVER SEED.

ALEX. B. MOREAN,

COMMISSION & FORWARDING

MERCHANT.

No. 13, Commercial Street.

(CITY BUILDING.) SAINT LOUIS.

Particular Attention given to all

Consignments; also, to the purchase of Produce on Southern and Eastern orders, or Filling Country Orders for Groceries, &c.

References:—Baldwin & Dodd, St. Louis; Collins, Kellogg & Kirby, St. Louis; S. J. Meigs, Philadelphia; Woodward, Hudson & Co., Boston; D. D. Ryrie & Co., Alto, Ill.; Geo. L. Wiley, H. C. Jackson, Nashville.

April 25—6m

Restaurant Tortoni

No. 36 CEDAR STREET.

H. V. BASSETT, PROPRIETOR.

THIS well-known establishment is prepared for

the most delicate and luxurious of the season, prepared in the very best style.

The Bill of Fare, indeed, will challenge comparison with that of any house in the North or Southwest.

The finest Wines and Brandy are kept constantly on hand. Diners or Suppers furnished in any part of the city on short notice.

The Ice Cream Garden

is now open, where Ladies and Gentlemen can be served with that cool, refreshing Summer beverage, made to suit the taste of the most fastidious.

Private families served with large or small quantities, at reasonable rates.

March 13—3m

WM. M. GREINER,

Commission Merchant,

No. 109, Chestnut Street.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Solicits consignments of Cotton, Rice, Tobacco, and Produce generally.

April 20, 1862. 3m

Committed to Jail

OF Davidson county, April 21st, 1862, a negro woman, who says her name is LUCINDA; and belongs to Wm. Donohoe, of Davidson county. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, and pay charges, as the law directs.

JAMES M. HINTON,

Sheriff and Jailer of D. C.

April 22—3t

Committed to Jail

OF Davidson county, April 21st, 1862, a negro man, named RAYMOND, who says he belongs to Josiah McClane, of Lebanon, Tenn. The said man is about 27 years old, weighs 105 pounds, 5 feet 10 inches high, large mouth, nose tooth on in front, scar on right side of face; also, one scar near right corner of right eye brow. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, and pay charges, as the law directs.

JAMES M. HINTON,

Sheriff and Jailer of D. C.

April 23—3t

Committed to Jail

OF Davidson county, April 21st, 1862, a negro woman, who says her name is MARINA; and belongs to Wm. C. Brown, of Davidson county, aged about 40 years; 5 feet 3 inches high, copper color. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, and pay charges, as the law directs.

JAMES M. HINTON,

Sheriff and Jailer of D. C.

April 23—3t

Committed to Jail

OF Davidson county, on March 18th, 1862, as a runaway, a negro man, named Robert; says he belongs to W. Burke, of Jefferson county, Miss.; about 20 years old; weighs about 145 or 150 pounds; dark complexion; 5 feet 10 inches high; copper color, 5 feet 5 inches high. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, and pay charges, as the law directs.

J. M. HINTON,

Sheriff and Jailer of D. C.

April 25th—3t

Committed to Jail

OF Davidson county, on the 6th of April, 1862, a negro man named WILLIAM; says he belongs to Mrs. Marina McClane, of Davidson county; 19 years old, dark complexion, 5 feet 10 inches high, weighs about 150 or 170 pounds. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, and pay charges, as the law directs.

Committed to Jail

OF Davidson county, March 22, 1862, a negro man named JERRY; says he belongs to Thomas Hendry, of Williamson county; right eye out, lame in one leg, 48 years old, dark copper color; weighs about 175 pounds; 5 feet 9 inches high. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, and pay charges, as the law directs.

J. M. HINTON,

Sheriff and Jailer of D. C.

April 25th—3t

Committed to Jail

OF Davidson county, April 7, 1862, a negro man, who says his name is JOHN; says he belongs to Forest Mosley, of Hamilton county. Found about 19 or 20 years old; bright mulatto; weighs about 135 or 160 pounds; and has one wooden leg; 6 feet 1 inch high. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, and pay charges, as the law directs.

J. M. HINTON,

Sheriff and Jailer of D. C.

April 25th—3t

Committed to Jail

OF Davidson county, April 19, 1862, a negro man, who says his name is ANTHONY; says he belongs to R. L. Brown, of Davidson county, Tenn.; dark copper color; scar on the left side of his neck; also a scar on the right eyebrow; about 28 years old; weighs about 155 pounds, and is 5 feet 7 inches high. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, and pay charges, as the law directs.

J. M. HINTON,

Sheriff and Jailer of D. C.

April 25—3t

Committed to Jail

OF Davidson county, April 19, 1862, a negro woman, who says her name is MALVINA; says she belongs to John Overton, of Davidson county; dark copper color; 5 feet 10 inches high; about 30 years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, and pay charges, as the law directs.

J. M. HINTON,

Sheriff and Jailer of D. C.

April 25—3t

Committed to Jail

OF Davidson county, April 19, 1862, a negro man, who says his name is SAM; says he belongs to Robert Owen, of Williamson county, Tenn.; about 29 years old, weighs about 160 pounds; complexion black; small scar on the left side of his face; 6 feet high. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, and pay charges, as the law directs.

J. M. HINTON,

Sheriff and Jailer of D. C.

April 25—3t

Committed to Jail

OF Davidson county, April 12, 1862, a negro man, named JACKSON; says he belongs to Josh G. G. well, of Davidson county; about 48 years old; weighs about 180 pounds; scar on the nose; also one scar near the right eye; 5 feet 10 inches high. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, and pay charges, as the law directs.

J. M. HINTON,

Sheriff and Jailer of D. C.

April 25—3t

Committed to Jail

OF Davidson county, April 17, 1862, a negro man, who says his name is SAM; says he belongs to Moses Buchanan, of Buchanan county; said boy is about 22 years old; weighs about 150 pounds; multi-colored; 5 feet 3 inches high; two scars on his face; and one scar on the left eye. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, and pay charges, as the law directs.

J. M. HINTON,

Sheriff and Jailer of D. C.

April 25—3t

Committed to Jail

OF Davidson county, April 6, 1862, a negro man, who says his name is ALFRED; says he belongs to Mrs. Elizabeth Purdie, of Hickman county, Tenn.; about 20 years old; weighs about 145 or 160 pounds; dark copper color; 5 feet 10 inches high; copper color, 5 feet 5 inches high. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, and pay charges, as the law directs.

J. M. HINTON,

Sheriff and Jailer of D. C.

April 25—3t

Committed to Jail

OF Davidson county, April 7, 1862, a negro man, who says his name is GEORGE; and belongs to Captain Willam Burns, of Warren county; 34 years old; said boy is about 27 years old; weighs about 160 pounds; dark complexion; left hand has been badly burnt; 5 feet 10 inches high. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, and pay charges, as the law directs.

J. M. HINTON,

Sheriff and Jailer of D. C.

April 25—3t

Committed to Jail

Committed to Jail

OF Davidson county, Tenn., April 24th, 1862, a negro man, named CHARLES, says he belongs to Joseph Campbell, of Todd county, Ky., about 17 years old, weighs about 160 or 40 pounds, 5 feet, 8 inches high, dark complexion, scar on corner of upper lip. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, and pay charges, as the law directs.

J. M. HINTON,

Sheriff and Jailer of D. C.

April 25—3t

Committed to Jail

OF Davidson county, April 24th, 1862, a negro boy, named HENRY, says he belongs to Hiram Martin, of Davidson county, Tenn., about 17 years old, weighs about 115 pounds; dark complexion, 5 feet 3 inches high. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, and pay charges, as the law directs.

J. M. HINTON,

Sheriff and Jailer of D. C.

April 25—3t

Committed to Jail

OF Davidson county, April 24th, 1862, a negro man, who says his name is ANTHONY; says he belongs to R. L. Brown, of Davidson county, Tenn.; dark copper color; scar on the left side of his neck; also a scar on the right eyebrow; about 28 years old; weighs about 155 pounds, and is 5 feet 7 inches high. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, and pay charges, as the law directs.

J. M. HINTON,

Sheriff and Jailer of D. C.

April 25—3t

Committed to Jail

OF Davidson county, April 19, 1862, a negro woman, who says her name is MALVINA; says she belongs to John Overton, of Davidson county; dark copper color; 5 feet 10 inches high; about 30 years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, and pay charges, as the law directs.

J. M. HINTON,

Sheriff and Jailer of D. C.

April 25—3t

Committed to Jail

OF Davidson county, April 19, 1862, a negro man, who says his name is SAM; says he belongs to Robert Owen, of Williamson county, Tenn.; about 29 years old, weighs about 160 pounds; complexion black; small scar on the left side of his face; 6 feet high. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, and pay charges, as the law directs.

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OF Davidson county, April 12, 1862, a negro man, named JACKSON; says he belongs to Josh G. G. well, of Davidson county; about 48 years old; weighs about 180 pounds; scar on the nose; also one scar near the right eye; 5 feet 10 inches high. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, and pay charges, as the law directs.

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